

Miramón, on the way down from the Capital, imposed a tax of \$100,000 on the people of Puebla, and \$200,000 on those of Jalapa, and what is more, got the money.

XXXVTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, March 27, 1860.
Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill from citizens of New-York.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) presented the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature asking a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Gulf and Ship-Ship Railroad.

Mr. SLIDELL (Dem., La.) introduced a bill giving the consent of Congress to the sale of the Louisiana Territory to the State of Texas, and to the improvement thereof.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, Saturdays were set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) the resolutions of Mr. Davis (Dem., Miss.) relative to the Territories, were taken up, and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) presented a memorial in favor of a Homestead law.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.) presented a petition from the citizens of Tennessee asking a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

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Mr. ETHERIDGE said that warlike nations do not furnish an example worthy of our imitation. We should adhere to the maxim of our fathers, that large standing armies are dangerous to liberty.

Mr. PHILIPS (Dem., Mass.) introduced a resolution without taking the question, the Committee rose.

Adjourned.

Republican Meetings.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.
The Republicans are holding a very large meeting at Woonsocket to-night, addressed by the Hon. Henry B. Stanton.

The meeting addressed by Mr. Stanton and Mr. Thurston, in this city last evening, was the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

From Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.
Brownsville advices of the 23d inst. state that two companies of Rangers, under Col. Ford, and two companies of Federal Cavalry, under Capt. Stoneman, crossed the Rio Grande on the 16th inst. to Mexico, in search of Cortina, who had returned to the frontier.

The troops approached the encampment at night, and drove in the pickets and took thirty prisoners, who claimed to belong to a large body of National Guards.

They also went in search of Cortina the next morning, when a large Mexican force appeared and claimed the prisoners as their rear guard. It was afterward ascertained that these forces had been watching the Americans, and that Cortina was with them but escaped at the first alarm.

Our troops remain encamped on the Mexican side of the river above Brownsville, determined to capture Cortina.

Major Heintzelman had sent a reinforcement of two companies of artillery to them. Three thousand of the Church party's troops were expected on the Rio Grande.

It was reported that Gen. Garcia had invited Americans into Mexico.

The New Route to California.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, March 27, 1860.
The first pony express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., at 5 p. m. on Tuesday, April 3, and every week thereafter on the same day and at the same hour.

Mr. Russell promises to make the time from St. Joseph to Virginia City, the first station on the California telegraph line, in eight days. Messages for California by this route can be forwarded from New-York as late as 4 p. m. of Tuesday, and reach St. Joseph in time for the pony express.

The tariff from Virginia City to all points in California is \$2 for the first ten words and ten cents for each additional word. The tariff for expressing is not yet fixed.

Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 26, 1860.
The prize steamer Miramón, from Mexico, and accompanied by the schooner Virginia, arrived at New-York on Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Cotton Declined—Broadstuffs Steady—Provisions Dull—Consols Advanced.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

The steamship Bohemian left Liverpool, simultaneously with the City of Washington for New-York, at noon of the 14th inst., touched at Queenstown on the 15th, and arrived at Portland at 9 a. m. of the 27th, bringing 97 passengers and a full cargo.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 6 p. m. of the 12th.

The steamship Prince Albert, from New-York, March 1, via St. John's, N. F., arrived at Galway at 7 a. m. of the 13th.

The steamship Borussia, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the same day.

The Bohemian reports having left Queenstown at 5:45 p. m. on the 15th inst., experienced strong westerly winds until the 21st, then light W. and S. W. winds.

The Anglo Saxon arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 15th and proceeded.

The Bohemian passed the Vigo, bound into Queenstown.

No date, lat. 47.55 N., long. 36.40 W. spoke steamship Africa bound east.

On the 22d, lat. 45.19 N., long. 43.08 W., saw a large American ship painted black with a yellow streak, a square white burgee, with the letter A. in the center.

On the 25th, lat. 43.21, long. 60.49, saw a large steamer with two funnels, ship rigged, and all sail set, bound east, supposed the Australasian.

The ship Caroline was a total wreck near Teignmouth.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 12th, notice was received from the Commons that a bill had been introduced to the Crown on the subject of the Commercial Treaty with France, whereupon Lord Taunton gave notice that he would move for a similar address from the House of Lords on the 15th.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Lord John Russell stated in reply to inquiries that a great deal of correspondence had taken place with Naples relative to the Constitutional reforms recommended by England and France, and in a few days he hoped to lay it out on the table.

A general discussion then took place on the Savoy question, in the course of which Lord Palmerston and John Russell deprecated the continued occurrence of these irritating debates, and urged the Opposition, if they objected to the course of the Government, to hold a vote of censure, when Ministers would be fully prepared to defend their course.

Mr. Gladstone moved a second reading of the bill to amend the paper duty.

Sir W. Miles moved an amendment, that as the repeal of the duty on paper will necessitate the addition of one penny in the pound to the income tax, it is the opinion of the House that such repeal, under such circumstances, at the present moment, is inexpedient.

After a debate, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 192 to 245; majority in favor of the Government, 33.

The bill was then read a second time.

On the 13th, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell laid upon the table further correspondence relative to the seizure of Italy, and explained the attitude of the Government, both as regards Italy and Savoy. He asserted that hostility all along had been shown to the contemplated annexation of Savoy to France, and that as regards Italy, the policy of the Government was dictated by the sole desire of securing the permanent peace of that country.

After a discussion, members, including Mr. Disraeli, denounced the conduct of the Government and asserted that the policy pursued had promoted the views of France with regard to Savoy.

Lord Palmerston defended the Government, and stated his conviction that if the Great Power objected France would not be able to carry out her policy.

After further debate, the correspondence was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Australian ship Commodore Perry, for which fears were entertained, had reached Plymouth.

Mr. Haron was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and was suddenly sent to jail after he had finished charging a jury.

Lord Elgin had gone to Paris on public business in connection with his mission to China. He was expected to start for China in about a fortnight or three weeks.

The war was current that Lord Staunton, formerly Mr. Labouchere, would probably succeed Lord Elgin as Postmaster-General.

The cotton mill of the Messrs. Haslam at Preston had been destroyed by fire. Loss over £200,000.

The Municipality of Milan have unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the desire of the country to his Majesty, and their confidence in the national line of policy pursued by the King in reference to Central Italy. The Municipality further state their resolution to support such policy, and as a token of their firm resolution, they offer to the King 30,000 francs.

The Municipality of Lodi were preparing to take a similar resolution, and other adherents were expected.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times gives a report that Bulls of excommunication against Victor Emmanuel were ready to be launched from Rome, the moment the election in the Central Italian States was decided.

The latest voting on the question of annexation to Savoy took place on the 11th and 12th, in the various Italian States. Immense numbers of people assembled in all the towns, and much enthusiasm and confidence was evinced. Admirable order was maintained. The following are the first dispatches as to the result.

PIEMONTE, 12th.—The result of the voting in Sienna, Pistoia, and Leghorn is as follows: For annexation to Piedmont, 38,026; votes for a separate kingdom, 333; majority for annexation, 37,693; the number of persons included on the list is 45,718.

LOMBARDY, 12th.—Returns of 30 communes give 101,286 in favor of annexation, and 2,809 for a separate kingdom.

BOLONGNA, 13th.—The vote in this city is 21,024 for annexation, and two for a separate kingdom.

PARMA, 13th.—Of the 16,000 electors in this town over 14,000 voted for annexation, and 51 for a separate kingdom. The number of electors in the province is 27,215; the result of the voting is 24,000 for annexation, and 113 for a separate kingdom.

It is stated that Austria, while declaring her intention to remain neutral in regard to the Savoy question, had assured Prussia that in the event of the Rhine frontiers being being moved, Austria would unite with Prussia for the protection of the integrity of German territory.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had unanimously adopted the bill which guarantees the Press against its concessions withdrawn by Administration proceedings.

Nothing of importance had occurred at the seat of war.

Late accounts from Tangier state that the Moors were evincing a fierce spirit of resistance, and preparations were being made for a strong defense of that town.

TRINIDAD.

A Constantinople dispatch says that two of the points of negotiation now pending for the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between England, France, and the Porte, were a revision of the capitulation and right of armed intervention in the Principality and Servia.

The projected journey of Sir H. Bulwer to London was connected with the object. It was said that the Porte had concluded a loan of 25,000,000 francs.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram announces that Mr. Wilson, Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer, made his financial statement on the 15th of February. The deficit is about nine million pounds; he proposes a tax license of from two hundred and forty to six hundred pounds at two per cent, and above that at four per cent, with no exemption at a large duty upon tobacco; the tariff is to be modified; there is to be no loan.

Telegraphic dispatches from China are to the 30th of January, and report the exchanges without alteration; imports in good demand, less quiet, and in small supply; silks firm.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The February mails from various ports on the West Coast of Africa had reached England.

The United States gunboat Sumpter left Fernando Po on the 28th of February, for the command of the Gulf of Guinea.

There was generally dull at all the ports, but at Sierra Leone it was reviving. The Government was taking steps to encourage the growth of cotton on the Gold Coast.

LATEST.—Via Queenstown.

LONDON, March 13.—The Daily News (city article) says a fresh improvement of 1/2 cent took place today in the funds, which closed with firmness. Purchasers predominated, encouraged by the unanimity of the electoral vote in Central Italy, and by the moderate views of the Ministerial speeches in the House of Commons last evening on the Savoy question. In the share markets there was a general tendency to higher prices. British Railway Stocks were particularly buoyant; all the main lines were at a premium, and the supply of money in the discount market continued liberal. No business is done below 4 1/2 cent. Consols closed for money at 94 1/4, and for account, 94 1/4.

TRINIDAD, Wednesday.

The Sardinian Government, it is asserted, has consented to the demand of France to effect the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty to be made between France and Sardinia. The treaty will be followed by the vote of the municipalities, and the two provinces will be annexed to France.

The following is the official return of the voting in the Romagna:

For annexation to France.....2,650
For separate Kingdom.....2,650

For separate Kingdom.....2,650

quality; higher. Sugar buoyant and 6d. higher. Coffee firm. Tea at average prices, without notable change. Rice firm. Tobacco all qualities at average prices. Market for gold and silver quiet, but steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market for American stocks was firm.

NEW-YORK MARKET.—The London money market was slightly more stringent, with a brisk demand. Consols closed on the 13th at 94 1/4 for money, and 94 1/4 for account.

Latest via Queenstown.

A dispatch from Turin says that Sardinia has consented to cede Savoy and Nice to France by special treaty.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.
COTTON: sales yesterday and to-day, 22,000 bales, including 9,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed active and steady.

PROVISIONS: sales trifling. Other articles dull, and unchanged.

CONSOLS, 94 1/4 for money, and 95 for account.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Cotton—Sales to-day, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. Market firm. Imports—6,000 bales; previously this week, 21,000 bales.

LONDON, March 15.—SUGAR.—Market firm. Sales to-day, 10,000 cwt. Coffee—Sales to-day, 10,000 cwt. Tea—Sales to-day, 10,000 cwt.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, March 27, 1860.
Petitions were presented for the reduction of 50c on the New-York City Railroad, for a reduction of 50c on the charges on milk, and remonstrating against the City Railroad bill, and the New City Hall bill.

Bills were passed to amend the Brooklyn Water act; to amend the act for the removal of obstructions in Harlem River; for a free bridge over the same, and to amend the act for the removal of obstructions in the Croton water used at Sing Sing.

The Schuyler County bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and debated by Messrs. HAMMOND and CAVIN in favor, and Mr. GRANT against the bill. After a long session, progress was reported.

A number of petitions were presented for the location of the City Hall in New-York in Madison Square. A large number of bills were reported complete from Special Committees.

Among the bills reported by the Grading Committee was the bill making the City and County of New-York, doing business here, subject to all State laws.

Also, the bill to amend the law relating to Railroads, by giving Companies owning roads the control over the running of trains of other roads that run on their rails.

ASSEMBLY.

The Annual Appropriation bill was made the special order again for Wednesday evening.

The bill to amend the act against vessels, was amended so as to preserve the law of 1859 for the north-western lakes, and passed.

The bill to authorize the sale of the Erie and New-York City Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was ordered to be reported.

Mr. JACOBUS presented a remonstrance against the Unsub Building bill for New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the City of Albany to issue \$100,000 bonds to the Sodus Bay Railroad.

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MEXICO.

DETAILS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS OF THE BRITISH AND MEXICAN GOVERNMENTS.

The telegraphic details of the late transactions in and near Vera Cruz, were so full and minute as to leave little additional to be brought by the mail. We copy from The New-Orleans Delta the following statement of the particulars of the negotiations of the British and Mexican Governments:

The affair of the correspondence for the English Legation has been settled. The Juarez Government consented to permit Capt. Aldham, of the Valero, to take the letters as far as the Mexican lines, thence to transmit them to the capital. This was accordingly done on the 1st inst.

It appears that Lord John Russell had given positive instructions to the English Legation as to the course it was to pursue in its communication with the Government at Mexico. The mission of Capt. Aldham was said by the *Free-Press* to have been one of peace and conciliation. A short time ago we published exclusively the news of the British intervention. We have now further and interesting particulars on the same subject. Capt. Aldham was the agent in making the communications to the belligerents; but, as the British Government had recognized the authority of Miramón, he was compelled to do so. He was accordingly the agent in making the communications to the belligerents; but, as the British Government had recognized the authority of Miramón, he was compelled to do so.

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